

## A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.



PROF. ALVIN P. BARNABY.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry and accepted the charge of a United Brethren Church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness."

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as requested and was somewhat improved. Soon after I came here as a professor in physics and chemistry, and my health was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them."

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before LYMAN J. STUDDER, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Lecturer—"The entire history of the world has moved in cycles." Sprout—"What make?"—Philadelphia North American.

When a baby smiles in its sleep, its mother says it is talking with the angels, but it is really the colic.—Atchison Globe.

**Shake Into Your Shoes**

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. Cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Is a certain cure for swollen feet, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Lots of women wish there were more days in the week to attend clubs.—Washington Democrat.

A slip—a sprain—lame. St. Jacobs Oil cures it all the same.

Many a train of thought ought to be switched into a siding.—N. Y. Weekly.

Wrinkles come with neuralgia. They go with St. Jacobs Oil's cure of it.

What a dry time some of us would have if we got nothing but our deserts.—N. Y. Weekly.

## A THOUGHT THAT KILLED A MAN!

HE thought that he could trifle with disease. He was run down in health, felt tired and worn out, complained of dizziness, biliousness, backaches and headaches. His liver and kidneys were out of order. He thought to get well by dosing himself with cheap remedies. And then came the ending. He fell a victim to Bright's disease! The money he ought to have invested in a safe, reliable remedy went for a tombstone.

**Warrant's Safe Cure**

is the only standard remedy in the world for kidney and liver complaints. It is the only remedy which physicians universally prescribe. It is the only remedy that is backed by the testimony of thousands whom it has relieved and cured.

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE THAT CAN TAKE ITS PLACE

## THE FARMING WORLD.

## LIME ON THE FARM.

Its Effect on the Soil Should Be Studied More Closely.

Lime is a much used, and very often at the same time, a much abused material on the farm. It has a very important role to play, and, if handled in the proper manner, is a valuable aid to the farmer. There are many who use this material again and again with a mistaken notion as to its true functions in the soil. In time, however, their experience teaches them the true place of lime in agriculture, but often their lands have been almost exhausted before they gain their wisdom. While lime has a value as a plant food, yet its greatest worth on the farm is due to its physical effect on the soil itself. It is very seldom that a soil does not contain a sufficient quantity of lime to furnish this ingredient as plant food pure and simple.

Briefly described, the actions of lime are as follows: If applied on a sandy soil it fills up the openings, makes the particles adhere closer, causes them to retain moisture better, to absorb less heat during the day and to retain more at night. On clay soils it separates the particles, making the soil more porous, thus easier or the passage of water and air, and therefore makes the soil warmer and easier to work. Lime also hastens the decay of vegetable matter in the soil, which of course renders the nitrogen more available. If a soil is sour, an application of lime will sweeten it. If a green crop is plowed under, an application of lime will prevent the soil from becoming acid. There is one effect of lime that has no doubt frequently been noticed, although wrong conclusions have been drawn from it. It has often been experienced that an application of lime proves very beneficial to clovers of all kinds. It was formerly thought that the lime itself was the only fertilizer needed for the clover; it is now known, however, that the beneficial action of the lime upon clover is due to the fact that the lime liberates other plant food in the soil, notably potash, which is of so much importance in successful clover culture. It will be seen, however, that the continued application of lime along would soon cause the soil to become exhausted of its natural supply, not only of potash, but also of phosphoric acid, and in time the land would become clover sick, which is a condition often met with.—Farmers' Review.

## SCATTERING CLOUDS.

American Rainmakers' Plan Used to Prevent Storms.

Possibly it was from noticing the unsuccessful attempts made by the would-be rainmakers in the United States to bring down showers when wanted that an ingenious Austrian grape grower was induced to exactly reverse the American practice. An account of his experiment is reported by United States Consul Stephan at Annaberg. The Austrian owned extensive vineyards situated on the southern slopes of the mountains, in a locality often visited by destructive hailstorms. At first he tried galvanized wire, and he decided to install a battery and test the plan of causing explosions to drive off the hailstorms. He erected six stations on prominent mountain summits commanding a territory about two miles in extent. Each station sheltered ten mortars and a corps of volunteers handled them. The practical test is thus described:

Threatening black clouds made their appearance on the summits of the Bacher mountains. At a given signal all the mortars were fired off and the continuous detonations in a few moments caused a sudden reaction in the movements of the clouds. The cloud wall opened up funnel-like; the mouth of the funnel began to rise in the form of consecutive rings, expanding gradually until all the clouds scattered and entirely disappeared. No hail nor sudden downpour of rain fell. The same experience was gone through six times last summer, and without a single exception proved a successful preventive.

## DURABLE FARM GATE.

It Gives a Substantial Air to All of Its Surroundings.

The illustration shows a farm gate that cannot sag, cannot "leave its moorings," and gives, moreover, a substantial and finished air to the surroundings. It is useless to make a gate that

will not sag, and then hang it to supports that soon bend under the weight pulling upon them, or lose their footing and slide out of place. The gate and gateway here figured are braced from every point, as can be seen, and so must always remain firmly in position. It takes more time and lumber to build such a gate, but it is time and lumber profitably spent.—American Agriculturist.

**Missouri Wasting Money.**

According to a cycling journal, the state of Missouri spent \$600,000 for supervisors in 1896 to oversee road work, the cost of which in itself was only \$400,000; or, in other words, an expense of more than \$1,000,000 was involved in getting less than \$500,000 worth of work done.

No breeding pen should contain over 50 chicks.

**GATE THAT CANNOT SAG.**

will not sag, and then hang it to supports that soon bend under the weight pulling upon them, or lose their footing and slide out of place. The gate and gateway here figured are braced from every point, as can be seen, and so must always remain firmly in position. It takes more time and lumber to build such a gate, but it is time and lumber profitably spent.—American Agriculturist.

**Missouri Wasting Money.**

According to a cycling journal, the state of Missouri spent \$600,000 for supervisors in 1896 to oversee road work, the cost of which in itself was only \$400,000; or, in other words, an expense of more than \$1,000,000 was involved in getting less than \$500,000 worth of work done.

No breeding pen should contain over 50 chicks.

**GATE THAT CANNOT SAG.**

will not sag, and then hang it to supports that soon bend under the weight pulling upon them, or lose their footing and slide out of place. The gate and gateway here figured are braced from every point, as can be seen, and so must always remain firmly in position. It takes more time and lumber to build such a gate, but it is time and lumber profitably spent.—American Agriculturist.

**Missouri Wasting Money.**

According to a cycling journal, the state of Missouri spent \$600,000 for supervisors in 1896 to oversee road work, the cost of which in itself was only \$400,000; or, in other words, an expense of more than \$1,000,000 was involved in getting less than \$500,000 worth of work done.

No breeding pen should contain over 50 chicks.

**GATE THAT CANNOT SAG.**

will not sag, and then hang it to supports that soon bend under the weight pulling upon them, or lose their footing and slide out of place. The gate and gateway here figured are braced from every point, as can be seen, and so must always remain firmly in position. It takes more time and lumber to build such a gate, but it is time and lumber profitably spent.—American Agriculturist.

**Missouri Wasting Money.**

According to a cycling journal, the state of Missouri spent \$600,000 for supervisors in 1896 to oversee road work, the cost of which in itself was only \$400,000; or, in other words, an expense of more than \$1,000,000 was involved in getting less than \$500,000 worth of work done.

No breeding pen should contain over 50 chicks.

**GATE THAT CANNOT SAG.**

will not sag, and then hang it to supports that soon bend under the weight pulling upon them, or lose their footing and slide out of place. The gate and gateway here figured are braced from every point, as can be seen, and so must always remain firmly in position. It takes more time and lumber to build such a gate, but it is time and lumber profitably spent.—American Agriculturist.

**Missouri Wasting Money.**

According to a cycling journal, the state of Missouri spent \$600,000 for supervisors in 1896 to oversee road work, the cost of which in itself was only \$400,000; or, in other words, an expense of more than \$1,000,000 was involved in getting less than \$500,000 worth of work done.

No breeding pen should contain over 50 chicks.

**GATE THAT CANNOT SAG.**

will not sag, and then hang it to supports that soon bend under the weight pulling upon them, or lose their footing and slide out of place. The gate and gateway here figured are braced from every point, as can be seen, and so must always remain firmly in position. It takes more time and lumber to build such a gate, but it is time and lumber profitably spent.—American Agriculturist.

**Missouri Wasting Money.**

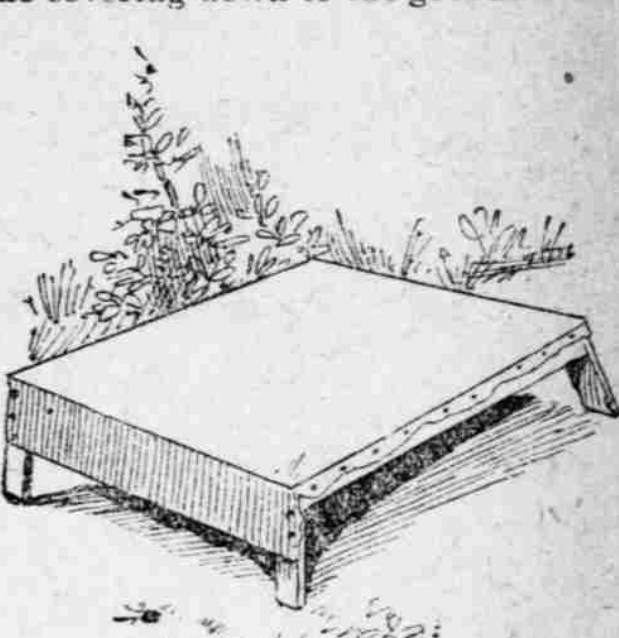
According to a cycling journal, the state of Missouri spent \$600,000 for supervisors in 1896 to oversee road work, the cost of which in itself was only \$400,000; or, in other words, an expense of more than \$1,000,000 was involved in getting less than \$500,000 worth of work done.

No breeding pen should contain over 50 chicks.

## SHADE FOR CHICKENS.

An Economical Device Which Answers All Purposes.

Where trees are not at hand, artificial shade must be provided for the chickens, or little need be looked for in the way of growth. The ideal shade for young chickens is a raspberry or blackberry patch, but, where neither this nor trees are to be had, make a small covering like that suggested in the cut. The framework is of laths nailed together, and the whole covered as shown with cheap cotton cloth. Do not bring the covering down to the ground either



SHADE FOR THE CHICKS

on the sides or ends, but give free access to the air on all sides.

The chicken-raiser will be wise, however, if he plants several rows of raspberries at one side of the yard. The chicks will fertilize the bushes and keep the weeds down, and in return will be comfortably shaded during all the hot days of summer. And last, but not least, the owner will have many a dish of most appetizing berries.—N. Y. Tribune.

## KILLING PARASITES.

The Arsenites Are Efficacious Remedies for Insect Pests.

State Entomologist Johnson, of Maryland, says that any of the leaf-eating insects, such as the apple tree tent caterpillars, can be destroyed by any of the arsenites. Paris green is the best remedy for the apple worm or codling moth. The trees should be sprayed just as soon as the blossoms fall, while the young apples are no larger than peas and in an upright position. A general spraying should follow in about two weeks. The paris green should be used at the rate of one pound to 175 or 200 gallons of water. It can also be applied to Bordeaux mixture at the rate of one-quarter pound to 45 gallons of the mixture. The same remedy is recommended for the plum curculio. The spraying should be done as soon as the fruit sets.

For scale insects, such as the San Jose scale, whale-oil soap should be used at the rate of 2½ to 3 pounds to a gallon of water. The spraying in this case should be done while the trees are dormant, and not when in full foliage. Late fall or winter is the best time to spray for these pests. In case of the oyster-shell bark louse, or the scabey bark louse, the spraying should be done in the spring, and in this case kerosene emulsion should be used. It should be diluted at the rate of one part of emulsion to nine or ten of water. The time of spraying must be determined by the time of hatching of the insects.

## CARE OF CHICKENS.

To Be Successful One Must Not Be Afraid of Work.

See that your fowls have everything to promote health, nothing that will hurt or destroy. Vermin should not be allowed to enter the fowls' house; but, should they get in, the best thing to do is to pull off your coat and get to work. Thoroughly clean and whitewash the house and nests and kerosene the roosts. Sitting hens are a great prey to lice. Put clean broken straw in the nest, take the hen by the legs, breast or the floor, and rub sulphur through the feathers and let her sit for 24 hours before placing the eggs. A day or so before the chickens are due use a good insect powder the same way the sulphur was put on. Have a dust bath handy and the hen will do the rest. When the chicks are hatched look for vermin on their heads. If any, rub a small quantity of any fresh grease where you see them. Do not take the head and newly-hatched chicks out of the nest at once, but let them brood for a couple of days. Feed the hen—the chicks don't need anything. Keep the youngsters out of the early morning dew until ten or fourteen days old. Don't feed wet, raw cornmeal to spring chicks. Feed bread crumbs, hard-boiled eggs, granulated oatmeal, baked cornmeal and millet seed. When two weeks old shoot the neighbor's dog and keep your own cat in the cellar.—Dakota Field and Farm.

## EXCHANGING EGGS.

A Practice Which Is Permitted to Flourish Too Freely.

It is not unusual to have a neighbor request you to exchange eggs with him, and such neighbor may have been the first to condemn your enterprise in purchasing new blood and pure breeds. As a rule every farmer who steps outside of the beaten path or ventures into something better is at once classed as a crank or a book farmer; but sooner or later his neighbors will show a willingness to obtain his stock if they can "exchange" with him. He must go to the expense of bringing the stock into the community, and if he fails he is set down as lacking in intelligence; but when he succeeds he receives no credit. There is no reason why one should exchange eggs of pure breeds for those from scrub fowls any more than a Jersey calf should be exchanged for one from a nondescript cow. When eggs are sold for hatching they represent something more than their value for the table. Those who buy them do not want eggs, but stock, the eggs representing the embryo young of the desired breed. Any farmer who procures pure breeds should be encouraged by his neighbors, as he benefits the whole community.—Rural World.

## WHEELS AND WHEELERS.

James Michael, the Welsh rider who won the six-days' match in New York city, has been suspended from amateur ranks pending an investigation of charges made against him in England.

The Chicago man who claimed to have ridden 34,000 miles in 1896, "mostly in Texas," and whose claim was rejected, says he will sue for the prize that was denied him.

The English cycling press is very hostile to American wheels, and if one breaks all England hears of it. This is natural enough, but it is a proof that American wheels must be growing in favor in the old country.

The bicycle makes slow progress in Italy. The fashionable women are afraid to ride, for fear of adverse comment, and the men are not as a rule inclined to exercise of any kind. As for the ordinary people, not one in a thousand could save money in ten years to buy a wheel.

As in this country, there is still considerable prejudice in England against cycling. A Dublin judge recently characterized wheelmen as "snakes in the grass," which is picturesque, but severe. In Vienna, where the laws are very strict, a number of wheelmen were arrested in broad daylight for not having their bicycles equipped with lamps.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, who held the championship longer than any other rider, and who won more prizes, will be 26 years of age on June 11. When he joined the professional ranks in 1894 he had in the season before won upward of \$34,000 worth of prizes, without a doubt the largest winnings of any man for one season who has followed the cycle path.

## WAR AND WARRIORS.

Spain, according to the war office statistics, had sent, up to the end of 1896, 198,047 men and 40 generals to Cuba. The deaths in the field and from yellow fever and other diseases were four generals and 22,731 men and officers.

In nearly all the great European wars hostilities have begun without a previous declaration, and the fact is recalled that instead of declaring war against Mexico in 1846, the United States congress declared that a state of war already existed as a result of Mexican aggressions.

As a result of the discovery made in Roentgen ray photography of the identity of actinic rays of light with those which occasion sunstroke, it is proposed to line the British soldier's helmet with a strip of ruby-colored material as the best protection for the brain. The fatalities at Majuba showed that white helmets were dangerous articles of head gear in the sun.

The German war office has recently published an official statement of experiments made with the Mannlicher rifle, caliber .315, to determine the thickness of various materials necessary to afford protection against small caliber, small-arm projectiles. These experiments demonstrated the fact that 2½ inches of sand, 39 inches of ordinary earth, 24 inches of oak timber and 19½ inches of brick masonry are necessary to afford protection from these projectiles.—Military Gazette, Chicago.

## FEMININE PERSONALITIES.

Of the 12 bridesmaids who attended Queen Victoria on the day of her marriage only three now survive.

The queen of Greece is an accomplished yachtswoman, holds a master's certificate, and is honorary admiral in the Russian navy.

Mrs. St. John, wife of the ex-governor of Kansas, has been appointed one of the board of regents of the state agricultural college.

Frau Materna, the great Wagner singer, has determined to devote herself hereafter to training pupils for the operatic stage, especially for Wagnerian roles.

Lady Henry Somerset has sent a woman physician and two nurses to attend to the medical wants of the women among the Armenian refugees in Bulgaria.

The young czarina of Russia has just granted a sum of 100,000 rubles toward the erection of residential quarters for the students of the St. Petersburg medical institute for women.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 20.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common 2 81 @ 2 10  
Select butchers 4 25 @ 4 75  
CALVES—Fair to good 5 75 @ 6 50  
HOGS—Common 3 01 @ 3 50  
Mixed pickers 3 55 @ 3 65  
Light shipper 3 58 @ 3 70  
SHEEP—Wool 4 00 @ 4 40  
LAMB—Spring 6 85 @ 7 00  
FLOUR—Winter family 3 35 @ 3 65  
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 87 1/2 @ 89 1/2  
No. 3 red 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2  
Corn—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2  
Oats—No. 2 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2  
Rye—No. 2 38 @ 38  
HAY—Prime to choice 11 75 @ 12 00  
PROVISIONS—Mess pork 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2  
Lard—Prime steam 6 02 1/2 @ 6 04 1/2  
BUTTER—Choice dairy 6 05 @ 6 08  
Prime to choice creamery 13 1/2 @ 13 50  
APPLES—Per bbl. 1 00 @ 1 10  
POTATOES—Per bbl. 1 00 @ 1 10

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Winter patent 4 55 @ 4 80  
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard 78 1/2 @ 79 1/2  
No. 2 red 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 29 50  
OAT—mixed 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2  
PORE—New mts. 8 70 @ 9 30  
LARD—Western 4 00 @ 4 05

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter patent 4 60 @ 4 70  
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2  
No. 3 Chicago spring 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 24 1/2 @ 24 3/4  
OATS—No. 2 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2  
PORE—Mess 8 30 @ 8 50  
LARD—Steam 3 75 @ 3 75

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family 3 90 @ 4 25  
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 78 1/2 @ 79 1/2  
Corn—Mixed 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2  
Oats—Mixed 24 @ 25  
LARD—Rehmed 6 11 1/2 @ 6 15  
PORE—Mess 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2  
CATTLE—First quality 4 15 @ 4 40  
HOGS—Western 4 40 @ 4 45

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 82 @ 84  
Corn—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2  
Oats—No. 2 mixed 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Winter patent 3 75 @ 4 00  
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red 78 1/2 @ 79 1/2  
Corn—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2  
Oats—Mixed 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2  
PORE—Mess 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2  
LARD—Steam 3 75 @ 3 75

## DOCTORS HAD GIVEN HER UP.

A Convincing Letter From One of Mrs. Pinkham's Admirers.

No woman can look fresh and fair who is suffering from displacement of the womb. It is ridiculous to suppose that such a difficulty can be cured by an artificial support like a pessary.

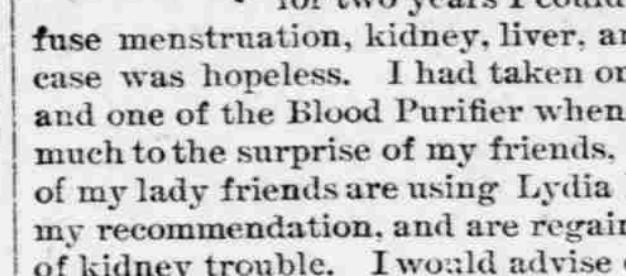
Artificial supports make matters worse, for they take away all the chance of the ligaments recovering their vigor and tone. Use strengthens; the ligaments have a work to do.

If they grow flabby and refuse to hold the womb in place, there is but one remedy, and that is to strengthen their fibres and draw the cords back into their normal condition, thus righting the position of the womb.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is designed especially for this purpose, and, taken in connection with her Sanative Wash, applied locally, will tone up the uterine system, strengthening the cords or ligaments which hold up the womb.

Any woman who suspects that she has this trouble—and she will know it by a dragging weight in the lower abdomen, irritability of the bladder and rectum, great fatigue in walking, and leucorrhoea—should promptly commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the case is stubborn, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., stating freely all symptoms. You will receive a prompt letter of advice free of charge. All letters are read and answered by women only. The following letter relates to an unusually severe case of displacement of the womb, which was cured by the Pinkham remedies. Surely it is convincing:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me when the doctors had given me up. I had spent hundreds of dollars searching for a cure, but found little or no relief until I began the Pinkham remedies. I had falling and displacement of the womb so badly that for two years I could not walk across the floor. I also had profuse menstruation, kidney, liver, and stomach trouble. The doctors said my case was hopeless. I had taken only four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one of the Blood Purifier when I felt like a new person. I am now cured, much to the surprise of my friends, for they all gave me up to die. Now many of my lady friends are using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound through my recommendation, and are regaining health. It has also cured my little son of kidney trouble. I would advise every suffering woman in the land to write to Mrs. Pinkham for aid."—Mrs. EMMA PANGBORN, Alanson, Mich.



## ABSENT-MINDED.

This Man Carried a Lighted Lamp Several Blocks.

An amusing case of absent-mindedness was experienced by a young southsider the other evening, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. The young man is usually of a bright nature, but for some time past his friends have been noticing that he does some peculiar things. Not long ago he was at a reception, and a few minutes before closing time he went to the coat box and secured his hat and coat. Then he walked upstairs to the dancing floor and picked up another coat and walked home with it on his arm. Arriving at his home he found that he had one coat on and another on his arm. The next day he found the owner of the extra coat and mutual explanations followed and all was well. But that has been eclipsed by his latest exploits. He had finished his toilet and started for the street. As soon as he made his appearance he was greeted with smiles from everybody who saw him. He walked down the street and could not imagine what made the passerby smile at him. Finally he reached the restaurant where he takes his meals, then he realized that he was carrying something in his hand. He looked at it and found that he had carried the lighted lamp from his room and had walked several blocks along the main street with it in his hand.

Another case is cited concerning the same young man. At the office where he is employed he has occasion to answer many calls at the telephone. One evening he was reading a book in his room when an alarm clock rang in an adjoining room. The absent-minded youth got up and commenced to yell "Hello! Hello!" and when the occupant of the other room inquired as to the cause of the yelling the young man said in a sheepish manner: "Oh, I thought it was the telephone bell ringing."

## Melting by Electricity.

Prof. Elihu Thompson, an eminent authority on electric metal-working, believes that there is no doubt whatever of the possibility of melting through masses of iron and steel of even considerable thickness, provided there is time enough to do it and sufficient current is available; but he thinks the paraphernalia which the burglar would have to carry along and have at his disposal for the attempted work would be a sufficient discouragement in itself, while the time required and the risk of discovery would be so great as to remove the operation from among the possibilities.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a fellow sets up the drinks, do not be sure that he pays for them. It may come out of you.—Washington Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

A man who has a job the year round and is earning a living ought to be happy.—Washington Democrat.

A man humps himself with lumbago. He hustles when cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Why are you afraid in the dark?—Atchison Globe.